

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 11. Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, March 29, 1864. IN. 70.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Job Work,
SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

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Mr. Ed. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

NEW.
We are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27/64

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
308 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. mdt

C. OLIVE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the tailoring of Officers' Military Uniforms. Quantit

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. mdt

Bannock Restaurant and Eating House

The citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannock Restaurant and Eating House,

situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

Just of

JOS. D. BAYLIS.

A Cottage Scene.

We sat by our cottage fireside,
Mother, sister, and I,
Reading of dreadful battles
With many a heaving sigh.

Our mother was pale and feeble,
And all our hearts were sore,
For her son, our only brother,
Has been for months in the war.

We feared for our falling mother,
We watched her closely the while,
We wondered to see her sad, pale face,
Light up with a dreamy smile.

"Is it strange," she said, "that I'm smiling?
Ah, you see not what I see!
My boy's coming home from battle,
My son's coming home to me."

"I see the smile of his childhood,
The light in his laughing eye;
My boy's coming home to mother,
If he only comes to die."

Hark! the sound of wheels and of horses!
They halt at our garden gate;
God grant it is our brother,
That he comes ere it be too late.

Up rose our trembling mother,
The coming steps to greet,
Four men walked in with their burden,
And laid it at her feet.

"I know you are coming, darling,
We will never be parted more!"
And mother and son together
Lay dead on our cottage floor.

RACY CORRESPONDENCE.—We find the following letters in the *Virginia Enterprise* of a recent date. They will richly pay perusal, especially the latter. It may be necessary to state, for the benefit of some of our readers, that Chase & Boruck are proprietors of the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*, a sporting paper, and R. M. Daggett was, some time since, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Golden Era*. The status of the *dramatis personae* will appear from the correspondence—*Sac. Union*.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15, 1864.

Sir:—Chase & Boruck have instructed me to commence suit against yourself et. al. for five feet of stock in the Bullion mine, G. H., for services rendered by them. I have deemed it best to call your attention to the matter, to see if some arrangement cannot be made in regard to it.

Yours, etc., JOHN L. KING,
Attorney, etc., Box 18 P. O.
R. M. Daggett, Virginia.

VIRGINIA, March 16, 1864.

Sir:—Your very extraordinary note of the 15th instant is before me. The weather is warm, and the character of the information imparted, and the terse and business-like manner in which it is given, are as cool and refreshing as a shower in August. Although a stranger to you, permit me to compliment your nerve and desperation in assuming the prosecution of such a suit as the one you threaten. You deserve success, sir, and as surely as effect follows cause, you will achieve it; but a very thorough knowledge of the character of the claim of Chase & Boruck, at least so far as it may apply to myself, warrants me in predicting that the beginning of that professional prosperity foreshadowed in your note will not correspond with the day upon which you became counselor for the firm of Chase & Boruck.

When Boruck visited Virginia, some months since, he visited the Bullion mine, and showed me a notice of the claim which he had prepared for the *Spirit of the Times*. He said he thought it would be worth five feet of ground to the company. He further intimated

that if I would give him one foot, he thought others might be induced to do the same, and thus his trip to Washoe might be made in a measure profitable as well as pleasant. I smiled at Boruck—"sarkastically," as Artemus says—told him I wasn't "on it," but if he could get anything out of Chappell, Wightman, Cook, Walker, or any of the rascally brokers dealing in the stock, to "sail in." This is the head and front of my offending; yet it will be one of the regrets of my life, that after an honest career of twelve years in journalism, I was betrayed into the condition of accessory before the act to so vile a scheme of newspaper prostitution.

Should you conclude to commence suit, the interest I feel in your professional success impels me to warn you against claiming consideration for "valuable services rendered" by your clients, as the singular fact might be established that from the day upon which the notice of the mine referred to appeared in the *Spirit of the Times*, the stock depreciated with a rapidity unparalleled except in the late Del Monte smash. I did not attribute the decline to Boruck's correspondence, but less penetrating and less charitable dealers did, and a prosecution of Boruck was seriously entertained, I am informed by Chappell, by a number of the Bullion stockholders.

In conclusion, let me admonish you to be virtuous and you will be happy. I would further add, that there is no positive disgrace in being a lawyer; the stigma attaches to the acts of the attorney, not to the profession enobled by the acumen and eloquence of the Clays and Websters of every age. Remember me affectionately to Boruck, and believe me, sir,

Very considerably yours, etc.,

R. M. DAGGETT.

JOHN L. KING, San Francisco.

We concur: R. C. CHAPPELL, A. C. WIGHTMAN.

[It is comfortable to note how coolly, and with what an air of satisfaction, Messrs. Wightman and Chappell "concur" in the "rascally broker" clause. See the closing lines of the first paragraph.—*Ens. Enterprise*.]

YANKEE NOSHUNS.—The noshun that skule houses are cheaper than staits prizens.

The noshun that men are a better krop tu raise than any thing else.

The noshun that the world is the markit for a man's wits.

The noshun that a people who have branges enuff kant be governed bi enybody but themselves.

The noshun that if you cant make a man think as you do, try and make him do as you think.

The noshun that the United States iz liable at any time to be doubled, but aint liable at any time to be divided.

The noshun that Uncle Sam kan thrash his own children when the need it, and can thrash the whole world besides when they need it.

The noshun that the Yankees are a foreordained rass, and kant be kept from spreading and striking in, any more than turpentine when it wuns gets luce.—*Josh Billings*.

By Christian calmness we can protect ourselves from the heats that wither and the storms that chill; thus being our own umbrellas and our own

"FROM VIRGINIA CITY."—This is the heading of a letter dated "Virginia City, N. T., Jan. 10th, 1864," and published in the *Daily Gazette*, of Indianapolis, Indiana. The contents of the letter are "eminently strong," if not pre-eminently "proper." The writer excuses himself for being in "a great hurry," but however, "will contrive to snatch the opportunity of saying."

This city—now about four years old, contains some 20,000 inhabitants, that it is lighted by gas, that we have four engine companies (all supplied with excellent fire engines and apparatus,) three churches, costing about \$40,000 each, and one that cost some \$70,000, three daily papers, one weekly, and will soon have a tri-weekly. Our streets are being macadamized; we have three large theaters and one darkey minstrel establishment, several banks, three or four assay offices, scores of gambling houses and hundreds of stores, benevolent societies, public and private hospitals, excellent public and private schools, mills that yield from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per day, mines employing from 50 to 1,000 men, military companies, doctors, lawyers, editors, and politicians by the score. From Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office in this city, \$6,000,000 was shipped in silver bars during 1863, as the books show. This year it will be nearly three times as much. Esmeralda, 100 miles south of us, sent \$500,000 last year—this year she will send \$1,000,000. The shipment from Gold Hill, a city one mile south, but now grown fast to us, was to the amount of \$1,156,121 42. Altogether we have shipped about \$12,000,000 in gold and bullion the past year. This is nearly all from the old mines here on the Comstock range. The new and rich mines of Reese River and Humboldt have as yet produced but \$100,000 or \$200,000. Their mills are just going into operation. Rich discoveries are constantly being made. A field of salt has just been found, mountains of pure brimstone, hills of alum, silver, gold, copper—everything.—*Virginia Daily Union*.

Sandy McLauchlain, the bethe-ral (beadle) at Dunfermline, was a little man, with sharp brown eyes and a mouth expressive of fun. One day the minister, Mr. Johnstone, was on his way down from the manse to the High street, after breakfast, as was his wont, to get his letters at the post office, and see the only newspaper which then came to enlighten the inhabitants with news of public and foreign affairs. Observing Sandy slinking along the opposite side of the Cross, as if to avoid a meeting, Mr. Johnstone called out in his fine sonorous voice, "Saunders, I wish to speak to you." With some reluctance, Sandy came slowly forward, lifting his bonnet, and pulling his forelock. After giving Sandy certain directions about kirk matters, the minister smiled once or twice, and remarked, "Saunders, I fear you have been 'tasting' (taking a glass) this morning." "Deed, sir," replied Sandy, with the coolest affrontery, set off with a droll glance of his brown eyes.—"Deed, sir, I was just agen' to observe I thought there was a smell o' speerits among us this morning!"

The readiest way of finding access to man's heart is to go into his house, sighs and all the rest of it.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1864

Bro. Briggs wants to have his Say.

Sometime since we printed a brief communication from Mr. Missionary Briggs, the object of which, we believe, was to show that the sons of Joseph Smith Sen., were in communion with the branch of the Mormon church, of which he (Briggs) professes to be the exponent in Utah. We have again received a communication from that gentleman, enclosing a document which he asks to be published in our paper. He puts his claim, upon our consideration on the very highest grounds, when he states that "every other avenue of public communication is closed to him." Without reflecting upon others, who are at liberty to do as either their interests or desires may direct, we have no hesitation in saying that our columns are always open to full, free, fair discussion of anything not improper in itself—always of course within the bounds of propriety, and when we are assured of the good faith of him who communicates his lucubrations. We recognize this as a free country, where every man has a right to say what he pleases, within the limits suggested above, just as everybody has a right to go and hear him or stay away. We profess to publish an independent paper under no obligations to any body, save the good opinion of society, which we cherish, and the approval of our conscience, which we try to merit.

As we have said before, we don't know anything about the doctrine which Wm. Briggs thinks he is called upon to teach; we have no more sympathy for his religion, as a creed, than we have for that of the Chinese or Hindoos, (with which, however, we must not be understood to assimilate it); we know nothing and care less for the doctrinal points at issue between young Joe Smith and Brigham Young. Whether the latter is indeed the ordained of God, upon whose shoulders has verily fallen the mantle of "Joseph the Prophet"—or whether young Joe, is the true Saint and real leader of this Modern House of Israel, are all matters which give us, either individually or newspaperially, very little concern. In fact the whole thing is considerably mixed in our mind, and should we attempt to enter the labyrinth would probably still further mystify us. So we don't propose to go there, just yet.

But we have an instinctive partiality for fair play. We never see a little poodle (again we asseverate most sincerely that we don't mean to draw comparisons) but we never see a little poodle pounced upon by a big mastiff, that our sympathies are not enlisted in his (the poodle's) behalf. Misfortune and trouble always claims something of our sympathy.

In another column we, therefore, give place to the communication of Mr. Briggs. He evidently thinks himself a much abused man—and perhaps he is. Whether so or not, we think he ought to have his say, and we give it to him freely. His interview with "President Young" has heretofore been a subject of a good deal of discussion and the facts are a mooted point. We give Bro. Briggs' version of it, as a statement of facts from one side. If any body, whether Brigham himself, or the least among his followers, thinks himself wronged or mistreated thereby, and chooses to use our columns in rebuttal, he or they can have an equal show, and we will publish with pleasure—we think that's fair, and we pride ourselves on our fairness. We remember very distinctly the story of the fight between the "old woman's husband and the bear," and we confess ourselves, very much in the happy situation of that same old woman, as far as history has disclosed it.

In some parts of Mr. Briggs' communication he grows a little wroth—and mayhap gives rather a loose rein to his imagination. We have thought it not improbable that he has been imposed upon by silly tales of designing men, or his fears have got the better of him, in that part where he speaks about "footsteps being dogged by assassins," etc.,—but we have not felt at liberty to curtail his expressions or tamper with his manuscript. If it is

true, somebody is doing very wrong—if untrue, nobody will be much hurt thereby.

We don't know, if indeed it were any of our business, that we should have much fault to find with Brigham's response, according to Briggs' version. He has a perfect right to exhort his followers from countenancing what he regards as heresy, and to use every proper means to warn them against false teachings from any source. If he is the Saint many believe him, it is right that he should warn his flock against the dangers of heresy. If he is simply a designing man who has attained his high position by artifice, and by playing upon the credulity and religious instincts of his deceived fellow men, it is decidedly politic to keep the truth away from his church. Every legitimate means to that end he has the undoubted right—so far as right goes—to employ, and that is all he told Briggs he would do. The most that can be said of such course is, that it is not very sociable, is not tolerant, is a confession of weakness, and is hardly worthy of a man who professes to be the leader of a true faith. The world has long since set it down as an incontrovertible maxim, that "truth need never fear the light, and discussion is the test which proves it." Perhaps the wisest and truest thing which the great Jefferson ever said was this: "Error of opinion may be tolerated, while truth is left free to combat it."

That's about all we have to say just now about Bro. Briggs' troubles as told by himself. He has a perfect right to talk to the people, if the people will go to hear him. On the other hand, the people have just the same right to stay away and refuse to listen to the doctrines he sets forth.

The documents accompanying Mr. Briggs' letter are too lengthy for insertion to-day, but we will try and find room for them to-morrow. We repeat that the other side can have the same opportunities as we give to Mr. Briggs.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The lines being down both east and west, we have but little telegraphic news to lay before our readers this morning; but taking the aggregate of the dispatches received for the past week, segregating the veritable and real from the unreliable and sensational, and diligently comparing the remainder with previously well authenticated facts, we arrive at several very definite conclusions, to wit: 1st, that the manifest choice of the people for the next Presidency (so far as the people have yet had the means of indicating any choice) is Abraham Lincoln, the present incumbent; whence his election may be almost deduced as a certainty. 2d, that while owing to the unprecedented severity of the season no large success has been gained by the Federals, nor has any general engagement lately taken place, yet as a rule the evident fact holds good, that the stronger must, in the long run, control and subdue the weaker, and that this is our position with regard to the deluded people of the Southern Confederacy, is so palpable a truth as to require no argument whatever. For the past six months the war on the part of our opponents has been gradually degenerating into a system of licensed pillaging, freebooting and marauding; and it is probably the policy of their leaders to try, if possible by a resort to such means, everywhere out of the immediate presence of one or other of our gallant armies, to do all in their power toward protracting the status of the war until after the next presidential election, though what they can possibly expect to gain by the to us so manifest results thereof, is what we are at some loss to discover. It is possible that Micawber-like, they may expect "something to turn up" favorable to their cause in the interval—and something (but of an entirely different nature) will assuredly turn up, unless our telegraphic reports be utterly unreliable. The eventuality alluded to is the capture of Richmond, for the seriously taking possession of which our army of the Potomac is, so far as appearance can enable us at this distance to judge, being carefully arrayed and held in hand, and although the city be in itself sufficiently undesirable in every respect, yet inasmuch as the enemy have staked so much on its retention, and boasted so gaseonadingly (ere their days of Rodomontade had gone by) of our inability to succeed in its capture,

the addition of Richmond to our list of Southern cities captured, will give us a prestige in the minds of the most ignorant of the "Chivs," which perhaps not even the immediate capture of Charleston would obtain for the army of the Federal cause.

Among the minor signs of the times which indicate a painful consciousness of humiliation and defeat on the part of the prominent arch traitors to the Union and to the cause of human liberty, are the dismal forebodings contained in the late address of the Confederate Congress to their misguided constituents, in which all the acuteness, versatility and acknowledged ability of its scholarly framer were powerless to enable him to shape the document so that even the most superficial can't fail to see that he has himself no confidence in the statement and argument therein contained.

The *Index* also, established in London some year and a half ago, as a journal to further the cause of the Confederacy, and for a long time (indeed until within the last three months) blatant and rabid in its scurrilous abuse of everything "Yankee," and loud and overbearing in the energy with which it insisted upon a prompt recognition of the so-called rights of said Confederacy by England, has become servile in its abject whining to affect the object aimed at, and doleful in its laments over the lost glories of slavery, and the probable extinction of the vaunted chivalry from the face of the earth.

We have had occasion to verify the statements in the advertisement of John Taylor & Bro., (which appears to-day in another column) in regard to the quality of the goods offered by them, and can confirm the fact of their being of the very latest styles, and fully equal if not superior to any that have before been offered for sale in this city.

We recommend our readers in want of anything in the clothing line, to give them a call at their establishment, Second South Temple street, near Faust's Livery Stables.

[Communicated.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
March 25th, 1864.

EDITOR VEDETTE:—Sir, in accordance with my appointment from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the Presidency of Joseph Smith, as a Missionary to Utah, on my arrival I called upon President Young, stating the object and purport of my mission, to whom I also presented my credentials, and politely requested permission to address the people in some of the public places of worship. Having read the Proclamations issued from time to time by the spiritual authorities in Utah calling upon Ministers of all denominations to come where freedom reigns supreme—in these so termed peaceful valleys—that every facility of approach to the people should be afforded them, judge of my surprise when President Young in answer to my request, informed me that every influence he possessed should be exerted against me; that he would immediately advertise me throughout the length and breadth of the Territory; and that my every action should be watched. This has been truly verified. Not only has that influence to prevent the people from hearing been exerted, but intimidations and threats of violence extreme, have been continually sounded in my ears; my footsteps have been dogged by assassins sent forth by spiritual leaders who hypocritically profess the name of Jesus. And this because I bear a message of peace and good will to the flock over whom they preside, from Joseph the oldest son of Joseph the Martyr, who, under Jesus was the founder in the present dispensation, of the religion they outwardly profess. Some have even had the hardihood and effrontery to confess their calling, justify the crimes of murder and theft, and glorify in that they were called as agents to prosecute the same. Every act of this nature, the secret midnight vigils, the stealthy lurking footsteps, the connivance from which they emanated, all have been made known to me in the time thereof. Realizing however, as the Apostle of old, that a dispensation of the Gospel is committed unto me; that I am a messenger bearing the Truths of Heaven unto this people, utterly fearless and regardless of the puny arm of flesh, trusting in and fearing only that God who is able to destroy both body and soul, I shall with his assistance continue to discharge my duty, leaving the consequence in the hands of Him who reigns and rules Supreme.

Every other avenue of public communication being closed, I respectfully request your insertion of this together with the accompanying circular, in the columns of the *Vegette*.

Yours, etc.,

E. C. BAUGES.

The circular above referred to will appear in our next.—[E. VEDETTE.]

The goods lately imported by John Taylor & Bro., and advertised in our paper, are offered for sale by retail as well as by wholesale, and persons desiring to apply themselves with cheap and fancy dry goods will do well to call and examine their stock.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE ALL AROUND.—A PAYMASTER LOSES \$70,000 FROM UNDER HIS BED.—Sometime during last night, Major Malong, a Paymaster in the U. S. Army, was robbed of \$70,000 which he had drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of carrying to the front in order to pay certain regiments. It appears that after drawing the money he took it to his home, on G street, between 41 and 3d, and put it in a trunk under his bed and supposed it all safe. Sometime during the night, the trunk was taken from his room and this morning a servant in the house found the trunk in the stable broken open, and an amount of postage currency scattered around. A number of arrests, and among them that of Mr. Briggs, the Paymaster's clerk, have been made, by detectives Dugan and Kelley, but as yet no money has been found. The detectives are however, actively at work endeavoring to ferret out the robbers. It is rather a suspicious case all around.—*Washington Star.*

DIED.

At Camp Douglas, U. T., on Monday, March 22, Emma, wife of LEWIS T. S. HARRIS, 21 Cav. V. T., in 18th year of her age, of puerperal fever.

The deceased lady had, by her modest and unobtrusive demeanor, won the esteem and affection of all who knew her; and while her rare personal qualities were to none so fully known as to the husband of her choice, yet all the community and the command at Camp Douglas join in the sincerest sympathy and condolence with her bereaved husband.

Her funeral will take place to-day at 1 o'clock. The officers and men of the command are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.

Merchant Tailors,

Second South Temple St., Near Faust's Livery Stables.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand

Broad Cloths,
Black Doe Skins,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Harriselles, and
Silk Vestings,

which they offer to make up to order, on reasonable terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

Pantaloen Goods,

just received from the East, which are of the latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to CUT and MAKE UP every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleaned and repaired. Cutting done to order.

Ecclesiastical Notice.

A General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the Presidency of Joseph Smith, will be held in this City on the 31st of April, commencing at 10 A. M. Meetings held at Mt. Salem, 12th Ward, on Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., and on Wednesdays at 6 P. M.

WANTED.
HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.

EXCHANGE.

BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE.

JOHN W. KERR,

DEALER IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
AND EXCHANGE.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, C. S. L. City, Feb 20/64

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Jordan River Mining Co. are hereby notified that an assessment amounting to \$2.00 per share is due on the 1st day of April, 1864, payable on or before the first day of April, 1864. By order of the Board, J. W. CARRUTHERS, Secy.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Capture of Paducah by Forrest.

CAIRO, March 26th.

The steamer Satan from Nashville, passed Paducah at five o'clock this morning. The Captain furnishes the following information: Forrest with about five thousand men made a descent upon Paducah at two o'clock yesterday p. m., capturing the city and completely gutting the place; he burned a number of buildings and the steamer Arizona. Col. Hicks with a force of between seven and eight hundred occupied the fort while Forrest held the town; three gunboats played on the city for some time. The enemy made four assaults upon the fort and were repulsed each time. At one time some of them gained the top of the breastworks and a few fell inside the fort. The wharf-boat and about three thousand people were moved across the river on Forrest's approach; these people were in an exposed and destitute condition. The steamer Joseph Pearce brings two hours later advices, viz: Forrest had left Paducah; the fire in the back part of the city was dying out and the people on the other side of the river were returning. During the fight a number of rebels had occupied a large brewery on Front street on which the gunboats opened heavily battering down the walls of the building, killing many rebels. It is not known how many were killed. In the city, it is said, some women and children were killed.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania Nominate McClellan for President.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

The Democratic State Convention has adopted resolutions instructing their delegates to vote for McClellan for President.

Paducah Probably Destroyed.

CHICAGO, March 26th.

Cairo telegram says very little doubt exists that Col. Hicks, commanding Paducah, has destroyed the city, as he some time since warned the citizens he would do, should it be menaced by rebels.

THE COLORED TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.—Captain R. D. Mussey, commissioner for the organization of colored troops in East and Middle Tennessee, issued a circular from Nashville on the 15th inst., the concluding section of which is as follows:

"X. No person is wanted as an officer who 'feels that he is making a sacrifice in accepting a position in a colored regiment' or who desires the place simply for higher rank and pay. It is the aim of those having this organization in charge to make colored troops equal, if not superior, to the best of white troops in drill, discipline, and officers. It is more than possible that colored troops will hereafter form no inconsiderable portion of the permanent army of the United States, and it should be the aim of every officer of colored troops to make himself and his men fit for such an honorable position. It can be no 'sacrifice' to any man to command in a service which gives liberty to slaves, and manhood to chattels, as well as soldiers to the Union."

The odds against the Danes.

Unless the Danes receive powerful assistance, they will be crushed by the German legions. All Scandinavia would hardly be a bite for the Teutonic tribes. Denmark, exclusive of Holstein and Schleswig, which are German, contains but two millions of souls. Add Norway and Sweden, and the whole number is but seven and a half millions. Look at their gigantic antagonists:

Austria.....27,000,000

Prussia.....18,000,000

Other German States.....18,500,000

Total.....73,500,000

Suppose Great Britain forms an alliance with the Danes, she cannot successfully resist the German alliance. It will require Great Britain, France and Italy all combined to beat back the Teutonic hosts. It is in the power of the latter to put two millions of men in the field if they choose. France evinces no disposition to interfere. Napoleon says to John Bull, "you refused to attend the European Congress to which I invited you where this Danish-German embroglio would have been amicably adjusted as well as other serious complications that may break out at any moment, now settle this quarrel yourself." John Bull is puzzled what to do about it. The wife of the future King is a high mettled Dane. The Queen's eldest daughter is the wife of the next King of Prussia. Her husband was a German; she is German herself; another of her daughters is betrothed to a German Prince. So there is a pretty muddle in the royal family. John Bull is terribly distracted, and stands holding up his hands, crying peace at the belligerents, who, meanwhile, have stripped off and pitched into each other in bloody earnest; but unless something be done quickly, the big Teuton is going to whip the plucky little Dane to death. France and Russia stick their hands deep down into their pockets, and looking at perplexed Bull with a sardonic grin, ask him how he is going to stop this fight, and prevent the gigantic Dutchman from crushing the Scandinavian.

THE ADDRESS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The address of the Rebel Congress to the people of the "Confederacy," of which a synopsis was given by telegraph lately, is a curiously peculiar document. Aiming to give a hopeful view of the rebel cause, its only hope is a despairing one that ten years will be required for the North to complete its subjugation; striving after cheerfulness in tone, it exhibits a gloomy sinking of rebel spirits; protesting much truthfulness, it lies outrageously. If ever a body of men in the world longed for a chance to escape from a bad fix, the "Confederate" Congress longs for such a chance. Made up in good part of members without constituencies, or who enact laws to oppress people with whom they have neither political relation nor social sympathy, this "Congress" finds the easiest way to face its victims, in telling them that white is black among themselves, and neither white nor black among their Federal foes. When the "Address" shall be published in full, by all means let it be largely circulated at the North; if the faith of any in an ultimate Union triumph is wavering, it will be established and they will doubt no more. A better confession of internal weakness and despair, has not come from the rebels since the war began.—*Sandusky Register.*

A HINT TO JEFF. DAVIS.—Gen. Grant appears to have been acting from the beginning of his first campaign upon a fixed principle—to take away from the rebels whatever they declare them-

selves least able to spare. In January, 1862, it was rumored that the rebel Capital would presently be removed to Nashville. General Grant determined to be beforehand with Davis, moved upon the works of Fort Donelson, and after very handsomely capturing the garrison, with Gen. Buckner, took possession of Nashville. Next, Davis announced to all the world that the fate of the Confederacy depended upon the fate of Vicksburg. Hereupon, Grant moved down and captured that place. East Tennessee was next declared to be absolutely necessary to the safety of the rebel cause. The untiring Grant no sooner heard this than he sent Sherman to Knoxville to drive off Longstreet, and leisurely drove Bragg away from Chattanooga. It is now Davis' turn; will he kindly mention another point the possession of which is necessary to his peace of mind and to the success of his plot against the Union? General Grant waits.—*N. Y. Evening Post, February 17th.*

ATTENTION!!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS, OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES, LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, FANCY TRIMMINGS, LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

At the New Store, Main Street, next to Cronyn & Clayton's. mr24-1f

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

KIDGELL begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has removed his jewelry establishment to a more suitable store, on 1st South Temple street, near E. Outhbert's blacksmithing shop, and opposite Mr. J. Clawson's ice cream saloon, and at the same time returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage, both in making and repairing jewelry, watches, etc., as he has engaged a first rate watchmaker, and by strict attention to business and good workmanship, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Call and see him, as he expects a large stock of new goods to arrive soon. 2-1m

FOR SALE.

One hundred and fifty feet in the Vedette Silver and Copper Mining Company. Apply to Edw. PENNINGTON, Quartermaster's Warehouse, S. L. City. mr25-1f

FOR SALE.

GUNNY and GRAIN SACKS, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine boiled TABLE SALT, Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to M. J. SNEDAKER, 9th ward, G. S. L. City.

THEATER!! GREATSALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, H. B. CLAWSON Stage Manager, JOHN T. CAINE

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The talented, versatile artists, MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN Appear Every Evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 30th, 1864.

The Great Dramatic Romance, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

M. Fabien Del Franchi, } Twin } M. S. M. Irwin
M. Louis Del Franchi, } brothers }
Other characters by Messrs. McKenno, Simmons, Maiben, McAllister, Margetta, Poulter, Dunbar, Mesdames Bowring, Gibson, Pratt, Grist and Miss Alexander.

To conclude with the popular Vandeville, THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude (with songs,) Miss S. M. Irwin
Peter Spyk Mrs. P. Margetta

For full particulars, see bills of day.

Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past 7. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

FAUST'S LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,

(SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.) GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET on moderate terms. Horse and Cattle Market.

Auction Sales every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Particular attention given to selling Horses, Mules and Stock of all kinds. Purchasers and sellers will each consult their interest by calling on me.

CORRAL ACCOMMODATIONS on a liberal scale, at my premises. Farmers will find here convenient stabling, at reasonable rates.

RANCH. Horses or Mules Ranched by the month or year. feb26-1f H. J. FAUST.

GREAT SALT LAKE

—AND— EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

Will commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed. A. J. OLIVER & CO., Proprietors. m8-1d

THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

We have just opened at our New Store

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

From the Eastern Market,

Which we wish to dispose of as soon as possible, on Reasonable Terms.

Call and examine, at the New Store, opposite the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, west side of Main street. m7-1f WILKINSON & CONRAD.

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia, } { E. WHEATON, Austin,

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., BANKERS, N. T.

Draw on Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-1f

H. W. TRAIL, } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., Virginia, } Austin,

ASSAY OFFICE

OF THEALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coins.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to. feb24-1f

THEALL & CO.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE.

THE undersigned offers for sale cheap a first class

traveling or freight wagon, Chicago manufacture,

with new, heavy oil-cloth cover. The wagon is in first

rate order. Call and see it. Apply on the premises,

G. S. L. City, 1st South Temple street, near Main, to

mr24-1f S. M. IRWIN.

"CONFEDERATE" ARMY TITLES NOT ALLOWABLE.—The Columbia Capital City Express has the following note of a recent incident at the American Hotel, in that city:

Two rebel officers, who were being conveyed from Memphis to Johnson's Island by Capt. H. P. Farrar, arrived at this city on the Monday morning train, and out of kindness to the Confederate officers, (who were paroled not to attempt an escape) the Captain allowed them to register their names themselves, after he had registered his. They wrote their names thus: Lieut. Col. G. L. Baxter, C. S. A.; Ass't Surgeon H. L. Baxter, C. S. A. The clerk of the house, Mr. Kauffman, observed this proceeding, and before assigning them rooms, and in the presence of the traitors, erased the "C. S. A." from the book. He then called the Captain, who expressed himself as being deeply mortified that his prisoners had abused the privilege accorded them by offering an insult to the house. He filled out the blank space opposite their names with "Prisoners of war—destination, Johnson's Island." This took the rebels down a "notch or two," and they were more deeply mortified than every when, in a moment, a stranger came along, and glancing at their names, wrote on the same line: "Traitors to their country."

By-Laws of West Mountain Quartz Mining District.

[Passed September 17th, 1863.]

At a meeting of the quartz miners of West Mountain Quartz Mining District, held at Jordan Ward House, Salt Lake Valley, on the 17th day of September, 1863, the following By-Laws were passed:

Article 1st. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the confluence of the river Jordan with Great Salt Lake, and running thence in a southerly direction along the east bank of said river Jordan to its point of exit from Lake Utah; thence along the west margin of said lake to the 40th deg. of north lat., thence along said 40th deg. of north lat. to the 114th deg. of west long. (Greenwich); thence along said 114th deg. of west long. to the 41st deg. of north lat. thence along said 41st deg. of north lat. to Great Salt Lake; thence along the margin of said lake, in a southerly direction, to the place of beginning.

Article 2nd. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim, with all its dips, angles and variations.

Article 3rd. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location, on any one vein; by purchase, any number of shares can be held.

Article 4th. All claims located must have a notice posted upon them, stating the number of shares, and the probable course claimed, and also recorded in the books of the District Recorder, within ten days after location.

Article 5th. Each company must do one faithful days work on their claim each month, after the 1st day of April, 1864; on the failure to do so the claim will be jumpable; provided, however, that if the company are prevented by local insurrection or rebellion from working, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claim.

Article 6th. The discoverer of a vein of quartz, containing gold, silver, copper or other valuable metals or minerals, will be entitled to two shares.

Article 7th. There shall be a District Recorder, elected from among the miners of the District, whose duty it shall be to record all claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each locator or owner, and receive as compensation a sum not exceeding one dollar per locator or owner. His term of office shall be one year, or until his successor is chosen.

Article 8th. These laws will apply to locations of claims on veins of coal, iron, or other metals or minerals in this District.

Archibald Gardner was elected District Recorder of West Mountain District for one year from the date above written.

ARCHIBALD GARDNER, President.

G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

m26-1tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Company will be settled by George W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest in said Company.

G. W. CARLETON, Wm. GALBRAITH.

feb24

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAIL

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.
For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Western Mails.
For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.
For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.
For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.
Eastern Mails.
Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.
Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.
From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.
From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I have just received and have to

ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which I wish to dispose of as soon as possible.

Call and examine, and note the prices; no trouble to show goods.

WM. JENNINGS,

Staines & Needham's old Store, ain St.

The highest prices paid for Gold Coin and Gold Dust.

February 24th, 1864-tf

W. JENNINGS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Arrived this day at

WALKER BRO'S.

A full Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

To Arrive

On the first day of April, a

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Selected expressly for

Spring Trade.

ALSO

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

ETC., ETC.

WALKER BRO'S.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at \$50.00 per share.

Apply to

EDWARD PENNINGTON,

Quartermaster's Warehouse,

Salt Lake City.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House.) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON,

WOOLEN, AND

MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS,

DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,

CANDLES,

SOAP, etc., etc., SUGARS,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

CROCKERY,

etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

nov27-41f

A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW

TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise!

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,

Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful,

from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest

Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

nov27-41f

RANSOHOFF & BRO.

ARMY PROPOSALS

Commissary Department U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

6. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, in the City of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies:

1st. FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty (320) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (sketches and new tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd. FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of No. 1 flour, in good sacks, containing 100 lbs. each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd. POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th. SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required by the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the amount of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, one hundred and fifty (150) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, with, on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hemphill, C. S. A., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Flour,' 'Potatoes' or 'Salt,' as the case may be."

CHAS. H. HEMPHILL,

Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

May 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post Office) until 12 M., the 30th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cord.

Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.

Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required, in one bid. Aids will also be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 200 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 30th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Storer, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Wood,' 'Hay' or 'Oats,' as the case may be."

D. B. STORER,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS

RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Revilla and

Tattoo.

febl3m

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT.

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and shortest notice. Also, a superior quality of

sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

febl3m

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has prepared to deliver at his mine at East of the first rate quality of steam Coal at the rate of one dollar per ton. I guarantee this Coal of superior to any in the Territory. A large quantity of Coal is identical with the famous "Black Diamond" Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.

jan19th

GEO. W. CARLETON